

## Hawaiian Gazette

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## PAPA NORDHOFF'S DEPARTURE.

There is something pleasantly unique in the method used by our esteemed royalist contemporary in its vigorous defense of Papa Nordhoff and his rather sudden and lamented departure. There is something almost pathetic in the ancient and musty dispatch quoted with the venerable date of 1883, to show that the New York Herald did not recall Papa Nordhoff in 1893. It is just possible the Bulletin antedated Mr. Bennett's dispatch to Papa Nordhoff to draw the public attention to its capacity for blundering; and it is also possible that Papa Nordhoff left that dispatch with our gullible contemporary to hide the real cause of his unexpected departure, which was not on account of the arrival of the dispatch in question.

The ADVERTISER, with its usual magnanimity, endeavored to let Papa Nordhoff's departure down easy, merely saying he was recalled; but as this was seemingly misunderstood, it was pointed out very politely, and discreetly we thought, "that he received a 'request' or an 'intimation' to depart, from a source which he immediately obeyed." If our esteemed contemporary will do a little judicious interviewing on certain points connected with Papa Nordhoff's departure it will quite likely find itself in possession of several facts which it will not care to publish at "one fell swoop."

## NEW TRADE RELATIONS.

The establishment of the new steamship line by the Canadian Pacific Company suggests the possibility of opening new trade relations between Hawaii and northern ports, which may, if judiciously fostered, develop into a new market that will pay our merchants as well as our fruit and produce shippers. At present it is too early to outline what specific direction such new trade will take, but at the same time its possibilities may be pointed out.

The enterprise which is being shown by the new company is both gratifying and encouraging. Large shipments of tropical fruits have already been contracted for and these will undoubtedly be largely increased as soon as the markets north are more fully determined and the amount of the supply needed ascertained. The running time already made between Honolulu and British Columbia by the new steamers is an assurance that our fruits can be placed upon the markets in as good condition as by the San Francisco route.

The attention which the new company is giving to the matter of freights and new facilities for inland transportation, after the arrival of their vessels at Victoria, is no less assuring than the proposition which has been made our merchants to have placed at their disposal new facilities for importing goods from points throughout the United States by the new route. There seems to be no reason why both our exporters and importers should not take advantage of this new commercial outlet to the material benefit of our island trade.

The possibilities of the new route do not stop even here. If we can find an outlet for our smaller industries in the north, time and enterprise may develop the feasibility of shipping a portion of our staple crops, sugar and rice, by the new line. All that would be needed would be a guarantee that our produce would be laid down in the markets of the world cheaply and quickly. This the new company believes it can accomplish on terms which will be beneficial to both our planters and merchants, and, as competition is the life of both commerce and trade, the new line should certainly be given a fair trial.

## PROTECTORATES.

The term protectorate is frequently used of late with very little reflection on its meaning. It is indeed a very vague term, applied to a great variety of relations between a superior and an inferior state. The foreign relations of the dependent state are in all such cases under the control of the protecting power, but the kind and degrees of superintendence exercised over its internal affairs, will depend on the conditions of each particular case. One general principle, however, is certain, viz.: that power cannot be separated from responsibility. The power that claims any exclusive rights, by that very act assumes special responsibilities. Hence the power that protects, must necessarily also control, to a certain extent.

The British protectorate of the Ionian Islands, while it lasted, differed little from the government of a crown colony, and the same might have been said of the former French protectorate of Tahiti. In the case of the Indian protected states, a British resident or political agent oversees the administration, and gives advice, which must be heeded. Thus the Maharajah of Cashmere, for persisting in misgovernment, was deposed in 1889, and the resident agent virtually governs that state through a native council. Within the last few months, we have seen British troops landed at Zanzibar to prevent a rival claimant from supplanting the legal heir to the throne, on the death of the late sultan. And last January the young Khedive of Egypt was compelled to dismiss an obnoxious prime minister whom he had just appointed, and to replace him by one more acceptable to Lord Cromer, the British minister resident.

A parallel to these events might be found in the joint action of the representatives of England and the United States in placing Kalakaua on the throne in 1874, and again in the action of the same representatives in conjunction with the commissioner of France, in compelling him to dismiss Moreno in 1880. In fact during the last six or more years the United States has been obliged by the importance of the American interests, which were imperiled, to exercise an unacknowledged semi-protectorate over these islands, to keep a naval force here, and to give advice to the sovereign on certain memorable occasions. This has been an unsatisfactory state of things, and it is time that it should be succeeded by something better.

A protectorate, however, should no more be forced upon an independent country than annexation. A condition of affairs which would justify the one measure would justify the other. The proposal for it should emanate from this side, and the interests of this country should be jealously guarded in any subsequent negotiations that might be entered upon. The nature and extent of the rights to be conceded to the protecting power should be explicitly defined by any such treaty. Protection would undoubtedly be a preliminary to annexation. The protectorate in the natural course of events would become a territory.

Looking at the subject from an American standpoint, we find no place for protectorates in the constitution or traditional policy of the United States. Judge Cooley's objections to outlying colonies apply with even greater force to protectorates. The middle into which Samoan affairs have sunk, is a warning to American statesmen. Even the "dog-in-the-manger" policy would not relieve the United States from responsibility or expense. It would necessarily involve responsibility for the foreign relations of this country. Any government that undertakes to "stand off" other foreign powers, must meet their present and future claims on the Hawaiian govern-

ment, which would lead to the control of the Hawaiian Foreign office. Besides, other civilized governments which have extensive financial interests in the islands, and many of whose citizens are residing here, will have a right to demand that their people shall not be left to "stew in their own juice" by a power which, by the supposition, arrogates to itself exclusive rights in these islands. Not thus will it evade responsibility for the internal peace and order of its proteges.

Neutralization is glibly talked of by some writers, but the neutralization of a canal or strait is a very different matter from that of a country in an unstable and revolutionary condition. Such an arrangement would inevitably lead to a joint protectorate, which is probably the worst possible solution of the problem. An avowed protectorate of the foreign and domestic affairs of a country like this would involve extra-constitutional intervention in party and race questions, and the liability to sudden changes of policy from the pressure of a button at Washington. It would require naval force to back it, and would not be much cheaper than a territorial government. It may be accepted, however, as a temporary makeshift, or as the lesser of two evils.

## THE PILOTS WERE RIGHT.

The opening of the harbor for the entry of the largest merchant steamers plying in this ocean is having its natural result in attracting them hither. These vessels are entrusted to masters of first-class ability whose judgment is relied on to do the best for the interest of the owners and underwriters that circumstances will permit. While no instructions can be laid down, there is one rule that applies alike to all mail and passenger steamers touching at way ports—"as soon as the ship's business is done, proceed, on the voyage, tide and weather permitting." The shipmaster who understands his duties, and has the courage to execute them, will never allow any persuasions from ship or shore to swerve him from his line of duty.

The other day there came into port the magnificent steamship China, the finest and largest specimen of the modern floating palace that has visited these islands. She arrived early in the morning, and Captain Seabury was only too eager to gratify a wish long entertained of bringing his noble ship into port. She was visited, inspected and admired by hundreds. At the hour fixed when she arrived, having discharged her freight and passengers, and given her through tourists fully ten hours to visit all points of interest in the city, she started on her voyage again, the music of the Hawaiian band still wafted in pleasant strains as she passed beyond the bar into the open sea.

And yet there are some who wanted the China detained five or six hours longer, presumably from mercenary motives and to hear a few more strains of Hawaiian music! The correspondence which has been published relative to this detention clearly shows that Capt. Seabury wished to go at 5 P.M.—in fact knew he ought to go when the ship's work was finished. This determination was strongly backed by the pilot, who was unwilling to assume the responsibility of taking out such a large ship at midnight, when she was ready and should go out before. Both officers held heavy responsibilities—the one as the agent of a great trust placed in his hands, with this injunction: "Take no chances;" the other as the guardian of the good name of the port, on an occasion of special interest, for, had any trifling mishap occurred at a midnight hour, it could not have been remedied as readily as by daylight. No, both Captain Seabury and Pilot Shepherd did right in refusing the childish request to detain the steamer China six hours made by private persons.

## WISE AND OTHERWISE.

In a local report published last week respecting the arrests for conspiracy, it was stated that the British vice-consul, Mr. Thomas Rain Walker, called upon the marshal, but left the station house without seeing Mr. E. C. Crick. Since then, while in conversation with Mr. Walker, we learned that after our reporter left the building, the British vice-consul visited the arrested men; and he desires us to state that Marshal Hitchcock promptly and courteously afforded him every assistance in the discharge of his official duty.

The press of the United States is lately commenting with more or less severity on the disposition which has heretofore obtained there, amongst political parties, of temporizing with matters of national policy in order to build up political capital against the defeated party. It is alleged that the national policy of the United States is being tampered with in this manner since the democratic administration came into power. The charge does not seem to be well founded, and the cases of the Behring sea, Canada, South America, and Hawaii, cited in support of the position, do not appear to bear out the allegation. In any event the case of Hawaii cannot justly be cited as one in point, for no action has yet been taken thereon by the United States government either denying or confirming the foreign policy of the previous administration.

## Death of Mrs. Kinimaka.

Mrs. Hanakeola Lele Kinimaka died Tuesday afternoon at her home on King street, near the Kawaiahao seminary. Mrs. Kinimaka was the widow of the late Brevet Captain D. L. Kinimaka of the old household guards, and leaves a son and two daughters, who are still attending school. She was well known among the natives and was a member of several educational and social societies. She was about 40 years of age.

## Another Crown Jewel Found.

Last Tuesday Detective Larsen reported at the police station that he had discovered and secured one of the larger jewels belonging to those stolen from the ex-royal crown a short time since. It is understood that the diamond was found in the possession of one of the men at the barracks.

## A Weather Indication.

"They must have been having wet weather in the Sandwich Islands," ventured the snake editor. "On what do you base your presumption?" asked the horse editor. "On the fact that the people are anxious to come in out of the rain."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

While Mr. T. J. Richey, of Altona, Mo., was traveling in Kansas he was taken violently ill with cholera morbus. He called at a drug store to get some medicine and the druggist recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy so highly he concluded to try it. The result was immediate relief, and a few doses cured him completely. It is made for bowel complaint and nothing else. It never fails. For sale by all medicine dealers.

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"I have been afflicted with biliousness and constipation for fifteen years; first one and then another preparation was suggested to me and tried but to no purpose. At last a friend recommended August Flower. I took it according to directions and its effects were wonderful, relieving me of those disagreeable stomach pains which I had been troubled with so long. Words cannot describe the admiration in which I hold your August Flower—it has given me a new lease of life, which before was a burden. Such a medicine is a benediction to humanity, and its good qualities and wonderful merits should be made known to everyone suffering with dyspepsia or biliousness."—Jesse Barker, Printer, Humboldt, Kansas. E. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

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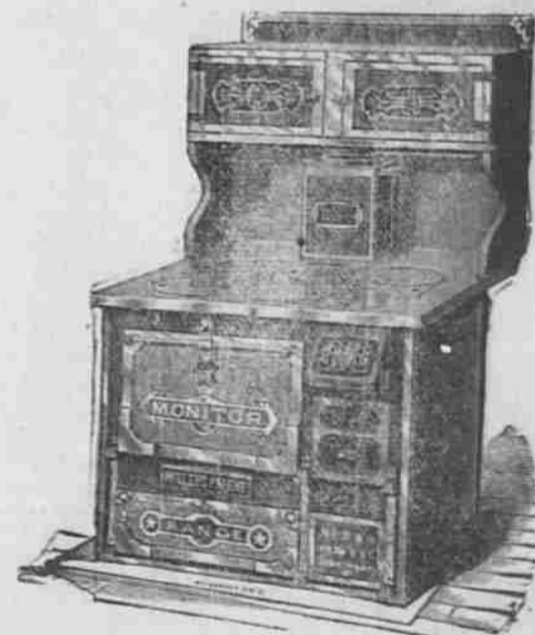
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